knew better-that he could effect a revolution in few months, and that 'so had serious thoughts of moving into Convecticut, and fighting the Members from that State on their own ground. "If " you cor.ie, I suppose you will wear your wood-n " sword," retorted Griswold; at which words Lyon turned suddenly round and spat in Griswold's

Griswold instantly drew back as if to strike, but, upon the interference of some of his friends, restrained himself, and remained quiet. Speaker resumed the chair, and Sewell of Massachusetts, after a brief statement of the foregoing facts, submitted a motion for Lyon's expulsion. This resolution was referred to a Committee another resolution being meanwhile adopted—that if either party offered any violence to the other before a final decision by the House of the point before it, he should be held guitty of a high breach of privilege.

The next day Lyon sent a letter to the Housean example which the friends of the assassin Brooks have persuaded him to imitate, doubtless relying upon this case of Lyon's to serve as a precedent to be followed by the House in their disposition of Brooks-in which letter he stated, by way of spology to the House, that if he was charge able with disregard of its rules it had grown wholly ent of his ignorance of their extent, and that, if through ignorance he had unwittingly offended, he was sorry to deserve censure.

The Committee reported a resolution for expelling Lyon, but this was most vehemently opposed by his party friends, who formed very nearly one half the House. They pretended that the session being suspended at the time, and the affair having occurred outside the bar, expulsion would be too severe a punishment, and they moved to sub stitute a reprimand. In the nearly equal division of parties they were unwilling to lose a single vote, and besides, Lyon was too useful and devoted a tool to be sacrificed to any sense of propriety or regard for the future decorum of the House. Tae motion to reprimand was voted down, tifty two to forty-four, and the vote stood the same on the resolution to expel, a very few of the opposition voting for it-but as a two-thirds vote was necessary, the resolution failed to pass.

It is observed by Hildreth, to the fifth volume of whose history we are mainly indebted for the foregoing details, that "to this very discreditable de-"cision and to the precedent thus established "we may add, by the votes of Southern members, helped out as usual by a few Northern tools-"may in a great measure be ascribed those personal affrays on the floor of the House, by which " that body has from time to time been disgraced." Indeed, as he proceeds to relate, this refusal of the House to avenge Griswold or itself led immediately to its natural result. Two or three days after, the first morning that Lyon appeared in his seat many of the members being in their places, but the House not yet called to order, Griswold walked up to him and commenced beating him with a cane. Lyon also had a cane, but in his confusion instead of seizing it he attempted to close with Griswold, who retired slowly before him, keeping him at arm's length and still beating When at length they had cleared the seats. Lyon rushed to the fire-place and secured a pair of tongs, with which he approached Griswold, who now struck him a blow in the face, which blackened his eye, closed with him, threw him, fell upon him, and still continued to puramel him till he was finally relieved by some of his friends, who seized Griswold by the legs and dragged him off; after which the Speaker immediately took his seat and called the House to order.

The few members of the opposition who had voted to expel Lyon now called loudly for the expulsion of both Lyon and Griswold. A resolution was offered to that effect and-in spite of the opposition of Griswold's friends, who maliciously remarked that it seemed hard to include Lyon, since he had only been guilty of being beaten-it was referred to the Committee of Privileges, who reported, however, against it, and their report was sustained by seventy-three to twenty-one. An attempt was then made to obtain a vote of censure but this was also lost by a small majority.

Such was the precedent on which the friends of the assassin Brooks will doubtless rely to save him from being expelied. But in the first place, the precedent itself is evidently bad, as was clearly shown at the moment, and highly disgraceful to the members who established it. It is high time that this bad precedent was overruled, and a better one established in its place. Secondly. The cases are not in any respect parallel. The assault of Lyon on Griswold, and Griswold's subsequent assault on Lyon, were both in pursuance of a parely private quarret, and might be regarded as a matter purely personal to those two members. The assault of the assassin Brooks upon Sepator Sumner was, on the other hand, far more than a mere personal affair. Au alleged personal grievance was the pretext for it, but the real object aimed at was to deprive Northern members of Congress of their constitutional right of tree debate and to terrify them into silence. It was an overt act of levying war against the constitutional right of free speech on the floor of Congress, and must be treated as such; and, as if to make it the most aggravated case possible, it was not the House and a member of it that were chosen for the scene and the victim, but the Senate and

FREMONT IN HUDSON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HUDSON, N. Y., Thursday, June 21, 1856. The meeting to ratify the nomination of Fremont and Dayton, held last evening in this city, was the largest political gathering ever congregated here. The large tent of Van Wagner could not contain the assembly, and the crowd outside stood patiently during the whole proceedings, uniting in the applause and shouts that went up from those within. Our chairman, and one-half of all the officers of the meeting, were from the old Democratic ranks, and the enthusiasm of all was beyond descrip-

[Mr. Van Wagner, who has been for some weeks dispensing political truth in the River Counties, sets up his tent this week in Albany.

THOUGHTPUT AND JUDICIOUS -Mr. McCallon, the accomplished and efficient Superintendent of the Eric

accomplished and efficient Superintendent of the Erie Rairoad, has issued the following notice:

"All persons engaged in handling baggage on this road have been instructed to do so with the greatest care, in order to prevent its injury. But, notwithstanding such is the case, we have reason to believe that in many instances these instructions are not complied with. To put an end to this evil or to remedy the difficulty as far as possible, the Campany find it necessary to request passengers (and their compliance will be regarded as a particular favor) to report to this effice the names of all pursons whom they discover violating this rule or such particulars as will enable themselves to use their best exertions in putting a stop to what has become to travelers a serious source of annoyance and expense."

KANSAS.

A NEW INVASION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, June 14, 1856. Again the alarm of invasion rings through Kansas While more than half of Gen. Whitfield's army still remains in the Territory, lingering in the neighborhoods of Osawattsmie, Palmyra, Bull Creek and Cedar Creek, in plundering parties, another invasion is projected. We have constantly been receiving rumors of the coming force, and warnings that this would be the greatest of all the Missouri inroads, the most desperate and relentless. It is stated that 600 men from Clay County, Mo., crossed at Kansas City yesterday. I was inclined to doubt this at first, but Gov. Shannon, who was bere vesterday and just from Kansas City, confirms the report. Rumors of large forces raising in counties as far down as Howard have reached us. The Pro-Slavery men have sent out circulars calling for help from Missouri, and from all the Slave States. Last night the mail up from Independence brought

Last night the mail up from Independence brought the following letter:

INDEFENDENCE, Mo., Thursday, Jane 12, 1856.
POSTMASIER, LAWRENCE, K. T.: There were some men here yesterday trying to get men to go with them to the Territory, for the purpose of going to Topeka to burn it up. Now, for God's sake, send an express immediately to that place and get the people there to send for the United States troops to protect them. One of the men that were here was named William Donaldson (brother of Posteript D) and be said that Shannon had left the Territory and gone home, leaving Secretary Woodson as acting Governor, and that he would let the Pro-Slavery party do as they pleased, and that now was the time to burn ou', kill and drive every Free-State man from the Territory.

I am a Fro-Slavery man myself, but I want things done honorably, and give you the warning now. Do lot delay, for the y will be in Topeka in a very few days Respectfuly,

P. S — This is not my proper name, but what is said is true.

I have no doubt but the above letter is simply what it purports to be. Col Samner has had scouts slong the Missouri frontier, and these were coming in every hour yesterday and the day before, reporting large bodies of Missourians on the move Gov. Shanpon intended to go East, but seeing preparations for a general invasion, came back to Leavenworth, and came down with Col. Sumner in his carriage yesterday, and went through this place on his way to Lecompton. The Governor admitted that he was very apprehensive. For the time being he was almost a Free State man, and talked as i these Missouri invasions "must be put a stop to." I have not the slightest confidence in the old fell .w. He was unquestionably frightened, but whether it was for the apprehended invasion, or for fear he might receive punishment for his own conduct, is problematic. The idea conveyed by the letter published above, that the Pro-Slavery men could "de what they pleased" under Secretary Woodson's reign, now "that the Governor was gone," is rather rich. If Secretary Woodson can be a better tool of the Pro-Slavery party than Shannon has been, it certainly can only be because he would be more sober and better able to manage Border-Ruffian rascality.

Yesterday the arrival of Col. Sumner and Gov. Shannon with another company of dragoons, three brass six-pound field-pieces, and a quantity of stores and ambulance, created some stir in town. Col. Summer was either aroused and determined to walk into the Border Ruffians, or wished to create the impression that he was. Gov. Shannon had received new instructions, to the effect that no "posses" must be used; that if arrests had to be made they must be made with the aid of the troops, and the Territory was to be kept clear of the in vaders. &c. Sumner was very indignant at the Osawattamie affair. The troops from Fort Ritey have all been ordered out, and those from Fort Kearney sent for. We will have plenty of dragoons here after a while. Some of the people here are quite sanguine, and think that the troops are at last to be employed in the cause of justice and for the protection of the settlers of the Territory; but I have still a very limited faith in people being dragooned into their rights. At first, when I saw the arrival and concentration of additional military force hereabouts, and the activity displayed, I suspected the whole thing was a dodge, and that the professed zeal against the Missouri invaders was merely to be the impartial prelude to the true aim of the expedition, a blow at the Free State men said to be on their march through Iowa for the defense of Kaness; but I hope this may prove to be a skeptical disposition on my part relative to all protection to the people here from the United States Government.

The occurrences at Palmyra yesterday and the day previous rather help the favorable aspects of the dragoon case. Lieut McIntosh's command, as mentioned in my last letter, had been sent for to protect Palmyra, two days ago. After a good deal of trouble the dragoons convrived to drive them a few miles down the road. Yesterday morning the Ruffians, who are determined to burn up the place returned, and this time refused to be disbanded by the United States soldiers, and went the leagth of pointing their rifles at them. Uncle Sam, having come to the conclusion that he must fight, sent to Col. Summer for further aid, and McIatosh is said to have given some ammunition to the people about Palmyrs, so that they could sid him in its defense. Under these circumstances the Ruffians again concluded to vamose the ranch, without having accomplished their purpose. Lieut. McIntosh told them that this time they must retire to Missouri, as he would attack them, and said on the occasion that if his dragoons got all killed the others had got to leave that night. In order to insure their departure a portion of the dragoons were sent with them. with the instruction to see them over the State line. The promise bad been made that they should be disarmed, but I suppose the force there was in no condition to enforce this. The Border Ruffians started down the Santa Fe road toward Westport, but it did not suit their convenience to go there just yet, so they kept dropping of from the cavalcade by bunches, making for the timber and ravines at different poin e, and by the time that Uacle Sam's blue-jacketed and yellow-buntined heroes got to Cedar Creek they found themselves solus, and having no particular business at Westport themselves, they returned to Palmyra and reported how the Border Ruffians had been "going, going,

Under the circumstances Lieut, Mackintosh sent another messenger to Sumner reporting the difficulties. The dragoons and artillery which went through this place yesterday camped at Franklin last night. They are going down toward Bull Creek, where there are eighty men, and Cedar Creek, where there are some thirty or forcy to-day.

I hope they will have better success against the invaders this time. The company of young Free-State men whom they dissemed a week ago, and whose arms they had promised to return, have not succeeded in getting them. In reply to their urgent application the officer now in command of that detachment says that the officer then in com-

mand had no right to make such a promise. We had another trifling incident of drag soning. A certain Mr. Raine (it ought to dave been Haymats), who has formerly been a Free-State man, lately was baptized into the orthodox, biblical, " nigger protectin' " faith, and received the effice of Deputy Sheriff of Douglas County as a reward for his works. Yesterday morning this digatified official came into Lawrence, inquiring for Dave Evans (buck-skin), a rather celebrated Missouri convert from Border Ruffisnism to the Free-State movement. Haine and fourteen dragoons called at a house over the ravine, inquring for "Dave" That worthy was bimself accosted by this party, and in reply to their inquiries about him, said that Evans was round there in the house. Waiting till the dragoons got round the corner, Dave up steam for the ravine, and had proceeded two thirds way in that direction when he was espied, and then was set up a view halloo and a gallop, the dragoons yelling in their chase of a Free State man, and D. S. Haine shouting "Shoot him! shoot him! shoot the d-d rascal;" the officer in command cried, "don't shoot;" but Dave, when he heard the cry "shoot him," stopped. Haine rode up and demanded his arms. Evans stepped up to the captain of the dragoons and said, pointing to Haine, "I can't give my pistol to that d-d rascal, but if you want it, captain, here it is.' Buckskin was led off toward Lecompton, where he will enjoy the hospitality now vouchsafed to patriots in Kansas. He refused to go in company with Haine, but rode alongside of the captain, swearing be would not keep company with the d-d sneaking scoundrel. As Haine produced no writ, and gave no intimation to any one what Evans was taken for, we can only guess. Evans himself never seked for a writ, and I suspect that he supposed he was merely taken as a prisoner of war. Some say that Buckskin bad quarr-ied with Haine just before he got his appointment, and threatened to whip him, and that this is the cause; various other conjectures are offered. As I have mentioned, Buckskin is from Missouri, and all those who have come from that quarter and turned Free State men (a considerable number, by the bye), are hated intensely by the Border Ruffians. Cantrall, who was recently so brutally murdered on Cedar Creek by Gen. Whitfield's men, had no other fault or cause of provocation that I can learn, save that he moved from Missouri and turned Free State man. Ab, this is more cruel than the war of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines.

Day before yesterday a Free-State man name Clay was attacked by a party of Southerners near Lecompton. They demanded his herse and money. and when he refused compliance, one of them immediately in front of him fired at his breast. He dodged the bullet and galloped on. He told me he knew two of the men, but as they are | zealously "Law-and-Order," it is impossible to get a writ against them. Horses are getting to be a very uncertain article of property in Kansas. They are like the circulating medium, or umbrellas, and there is at present no distinct proprietorship "Twas mine, 'tis yours, and has been slave to

In order to show that Donaldson has still author ity over the plundering bands between this and Westport, I subjoin the following pass. It was given to the man Hill, so cruelly gagged and robbed an account of which I sent. Hill also got a letter to Col. Boot e of Westport, requesting that worthy old gantleman to "use his influence" to get back Hill's tesm and money, as "he was in no ways "concerned in political affairs in the Territory;" but here is the pass:

"TECUMSEH, K. T., June 13. "Treumer, K. T., June 13.
"The bearer, Robert Hill is going from here to Kansas City and back. I request all persons to refrain from molecting or detailoughim. He must pees and repass. J. B. Donaldson, U. S. Marshall."

Here is another literary gem from the pen of Deputy Sheriff Salvers. It was given to a timid member of the faithful:

"Let this man pas fur i no him to bee a law and abiding man.

Sam Salters,
Depety Sherif of Duglas Co."
Deupty (or Depety) Sheriff Haine was in yes-

terday with some dragoons, after another man; but they did not happen to find him. We are not sure but the remainder of this place will be consumed for daring to allow this man to be absent.

Alas! the Free-State cause and Free-State men are suffering. Every day some of them leave the Territory. It is not fear that calls them away. I I have seen many young men who were wilting to stay, and fight too, if necessary; but business is prostrate: no one can work safely on claims: our heard is high; and thus, under a biting persecution, Freedom is being crushed out,

The presses here have been destroyed. That at Topeke has had supplies of paper cut off, and there s a determination to finish those correspondents who dare remain to chronicle the wrongs of Kansas. I am closely watched. Many of my letters are taken. I have just learned that a system of espionage on the boats down the river, at Lexington, where they generally stay all night, has succeeded in getting a number of my letters. I have not received a letter through the mails for a considerable time, and I have many correspondents. and regular correspondence with my family have no doubt but everything to me is stopped at Independence. Wearied of a similar persecution and the continued risk, Mr. Redpath has left the Territory. I have concluded not to leave, as this would merely play into the hands of the Border Ruffians.

HAVANA.

The United States mail steamship Quaker City, Capt. A. W. Shufeldt, from Mobile 15th, and Havana on the evening of the 17th, arrived here on Saturday morning. The run from Mobile to Havana was made n 42 hours, and from Havana to this port in 82 hours, making the running time from Mobile to New York five days and four hours.

There is no news of importance from Cubs. Freez. bing or the island is quiet. No intelligence has bee eceived from the officials sent to Costa Rica

The United States steam frigate Susquehanna, Capt Sands, was off Havana on the 16th. She commun eated with the United States Consulate, and then pro seded to Key West. All well on board. Reports all

The stock of sugars on band is 263,000 bayes hipped last week, 40,000 The market is at a stand but firm at last prices. Molasses scarce, and advances in price. Freights dull; more so than at last advices. Exchange: 60 days' sight bills on all Northern cities 94 to 11 per cent discount. New Orleans, 8 days sight, 7 to 8 per cent discount. United States gold and silver coin, 4 per cent discount.

From Our Own Correspondent HAVANA, Tuesday, June 17, 1856.

When in my last I informed you of the landing of three cargoes of slaves near Sagua, I did not think that I would have been called on so soon again to notify of more victims that are known to be on our coast. But such is the fact. There are two cargoes now near Nuevitar, consisting of 900 in two brigs. The difficulty of landing them seems to consist in the prices to be paid for the "cedular." The officers in charge of this office.

want to make the dealers bleed as much as possible in consideration of the risks incurred. It may be that some one of them has received a late num ber of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, and fears exber of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, and lears ex-posure, for no one here can deny any single one of the facts I have communicated to you on the sub-ject of slaves in this country. Again, it may be that Gen. Concha watches the issue of the cedulas too closely, and has expressed his surprise at the sudden increase of African slavery in the Island. I know not which of these two suppositions is the more plausible, nor do I care to know. But I am fully aware that these two cargoes are for sale, and that as yet the dealers have not been able to agree on the price for the cedulas, the police having asked as high as five ounces (\$85) a head for each slave introduced. This is considered rather dear, and hence the delay in dispassing of the 900 Africans hence the delay in disposing of the 900 Africans now in the immediate vicinity of Nuevitas. Of course this difficulty will soon be surmounted, and the negroes purchased, for money can do a great deal here, more than in any other part of the world. deal here, more than in any other part of the world. Now that the spirit of speculating association is so rife among us, I wonder why it is that we have not had a company to insure the landing of African slaves; for, if properly managed, I feel confident there would not be much risk in insuring a cargo. Probably these vessels may stand off until General Concha goes to Puerto Principe to spend two weeks, and then things can be managed more safely, and, perhaps economically. If the importers only pay three ounces, it will still be quite a large purse for the greedy ones. Forty-five thousand dollars is a good sum to be divided among four or five only. The agents of the owners who are here trying to make a sale and throw the responsibilities on others, are quite sanguine of the spensibilities on others, are quite sanguine of the ultimate safety of the cargoes. I have been assured by responsible parties, that one of the ves-sels is an American brig that was fitted out in New-York last Fall.

The English ship Hope arrived here last Satur-The English ship Hope arrived here last Saturday with 452 Chinese free laborers. I was informed by one of the importing houses that several fire clippers were now under way with large numbers on board. If, as I think it is probable, these men from the far East are destined to work out a mighty revolution in this island I say, from the bottom of my heart, let them come, and God speed them on their journey. Cuba has abundance of rich laids for them, and eventually will be the sainer by the introduction of free white labor in rich lands for them, and eventually will be the gainer by the introduction of free white labor in her midst. Several years must naturally elapse before this great result can be accomplished, but when once brought about its ultimate workings will be felt in the cotton fields and swampy rice plantations of the South. It may induce our benighted brethren of that section of the Union to study the means of effecting a regeneration of their morals, and of doing a tardy justice to their millions of bondsmen. That these simple-minded Asiatics are destined to change the face of things in Cuba, the most ardent admirers of African slavery freely

Mr. Morat succeeded at last in inflating his balloon, and made a magnificent ascension last Sunday evening. The cords were cut loose at 6 o'clock precisely, and he rose to the great hight of 17,000 feet. He was up in the clouds about an hour and a half, and descended a few miles from the city without a scratch. When he had attained the greatest hight the last heave of the attained the greatest hight, the last beams of the setting sun reflected so strongly on the balloon that it ap-peared as if it was inflamed. The optical illusion lasted about five minutes, and the thousands of spectators who were gazing on him were filled with the greatest anxiety. The twilight soon dissipated all cause of alarm, and Mr. Morat may now be considered the most successful account of the four who have been amusing our public for the last three months. Every one seems to have forget his first ineffectual attempts to inflate his forget his first ineffectual attempts to inflate his balloon, and the authorities have ordered all the moneys collected at his former exhibitions to be paid over to him. The Cuban aeronaut will try his luck next Sunday, if the weather prove favor-able. Several small balloons were sent up that were very good indeed. One of them, instead of a cer, had the figure of a horse and rider attached, and was lost in the clouds.

I went to the bull-fight last Sunday evening to I went to the bull-fight last Sunday evening to gratify my curiosity, as I had never seen one before. I saw three bulls killed, after being mangled in the most cruel and beastly manner. The fiercest animals were those recently imported from Mexico, for the purpose of gratifying the victous tastes of the Spanish part of our population. There were several ladies present, but, to the honor of Cubs, they were not natives of the Island. They seemed to enjoy the savage sport as much as the men. A large number of horses were gored by the bulls, and three of the men came near losing their lives on two, or three different occasions. After witnessing the enthusiasm of the masses for this barbarous relic of Rome, one ought not to be surprised at the effects it must produce on the morals of this people.

FROM PHILADELPHIA

From Our Special Correspondent. PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 21, 1856.

The Republicans here are active; but you can hardly conceive of the urgent necessity of having some Republican daily paper universally read by the working classes, who peculiarly in this cit constitute the immense bulk of the population. am in daily connection with some of the leaders of the Republican party, and they feel deeply the went of such an organ for the sake of the Republic. Some move should be made to diffuse the truth smong the masses here. All they need is light. Philadelphia may then be answered for. The North American, a large daily paper, and one of the most eminent journals in the country, is widely taken by the mercantile and wealthy classes, and it will do its duty menfully in that depart-ment. But then, beside that, a popular organ—a ment. But then, beside that, a popular organ—a penny paper (and penny papers flourish here, though they do not in New-York)—is needed to preach Republicanism to the people at large, to the men who live on wages, and have accordingly the profoundest interest in maintaining the dignity of their status, and backing down the mouster oligarchy which buys and sells mechanics and laborers as it does live stock, and boasts that it will soon sell the mechanics and laborers of the North as it does those of the South. The Sham Democracy carefully keep this part of the ques-tion out of view. Mr. Cass, in his late harangue at the Sham-Democratic Ratification Meeting of this city, enlarged on the relation of master and this city, eniarged on the relation of master and servant as essential to liberty! To such fathomless depths of Jesuitism is a leader of the party driven to reconcile the radical incompatibility of Slave labor with the proper rank of the free workman and the due reward of labor. It used to be considered Democracy to say that the relation of employer and employer and divided did not change the political ployer and employed did not change the political relation of the parties. Present Democracy re-verses that: "The relation of master and servant" -the Jesuit blinks the word slave-is now the corner-stone of Democracy. So, too, said Gov. McDuffic of South Carolina, but said it boldly and not like a sueak: "Slavery is the corner-stone of Freedom." The slave in ordinary throughout the South-say 3,500,000 of the 4,000,000-coats his master from \$15 to \$30 a year. The average, so far as I can cipher it out, falls rather under than over \$25. Some put it at \$15; but for the honor of human na ure let us add \$10. That is "the relacorner-stone of liberty, according to Mr. Cass, Mr. Buchapan and that set. Mr. Buchapan himself, in his relations to his master, gets very different pay. He bagged about \$17,600 a year for his late mission to England—a useless and paltry diplomatic insti-tution, have I always contended; buthe is willing to see the American mechanic or laborer get one dellar where be gets one thousand. Such is the mendacious Democracy of the present day. No thetoric can characterize its selfishness, its meanness, its rotten-hearted injustice. Julius Casar was a gentleman; doubtless he wore as clean linen as Mr. Buchanan. He could bow as well, for studied courtesy was a part of the Roman patrician's education—of the patrician who had to win consideration by outward gentleness of de-meanor—the same social mean now worked with such effect in England. But Julius Cæsar, though

he wrote as well as he fought, made war on whole nations of workingmen in order to rob them to pay his debts; and such was his idea of the dignity of man, that the Senate was obliged to pass a law limiting the number of slave gladiators under his government to 624 annually—that is, of gladiators
—poor laborers taken prisoners in war, who fought
till they killed one another, for the amusement of their masters, and were forced to fight so, because in Casar's time "the relation of master to servant" was deemed necessary to the State.

Thus what was true eighteen centuries ago is true now. Culture of the head without culture of the heart leaves men without a sense of justice. They think no pecuniary re-ward excessive for themselves, and none too little, and no treatment too cruel, for the working masses. And James Buchanan is not a whit better than Cæsar when he accepts the cant of " the "relation of master to servant"—to the servant, a slave bought and sold, and lashed and hunted, and burned alive, and despoiled of all wages and rights—accepts this system as essential to Democracy, and so superior to the doctrine of the Free States that it must absorb all the maiden Teritaria. ritories of our country. No crime in history is blacker and grander than that by which James Buchanan has surrendered his entire personal and moral entity to support this system. It covers every species of iniquity in detail and in gross. What builds prisons, and erects gallows and stocks and decks both, is contained[in Buchanan's Democracy. It is not simply robbing man of his purse, but of his life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness. It is the crime of crimes, and the active machinery for carrying it out in Kansas is as blood-daubed as the wished-for realization can be. Unquestionably the tyranny of George III. was pale in comparison with that attempted to be riveted upon this country by the high-priest of barbarism, James Buchahan, to swamp the West, from the Mississippi to the Pacific, in hopeless bondage, introductory to the prostration of the North under the same infernal sway. Of an equally murky, piratical hue, is his Ostend Manifesto—a distinct recommendation to seize the richest territory of a Buchanan has surrendered his entire personal and piratical hue, is his Ostend Manifesto—a distinct recommendation to seize the richest territory of a friendly power, if she refuse to sell it to fortify indefinitely and enduringly the man-buyers and man-slayers of the South. And he is put forth as conservative! Conservative! As sure as the revolution of days and nights, will this country be plunged into the most desperate and hopeless of wars, if the doctrines of that Ostend Manifesto be carried out; for we will fight without the cause of freemen, and Europe and public opinion will be arrayed against us. But this Ostend business is fit precursor to "the Cincinnati Platform;" both are simply in utter derogation of civil liberty, of human right, of moral sentiment, and religious They are the highest reaching of inspiration. They criminal ambition.

FROM BOSTON.

FREMONT AND DAYTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, June 20, 1856.

Tis a good collocation of words—fills the mouth well, and looks well on the flags and banners which already meet the eye in all directions throughout our principal street.

The nomination of Fremont excited more enthu-

The nomination of Fremont excited more entau-siasm in Boston than any Presidential nomination since that of Harrison. Everything indicates, in New-England at least, a vast and triumphant popular movement like that of 1840. A series of mass meetings on the largest scale are already or-ganizing, the first of which, to ratify the nomina-tions, will be held in Fancuil Hall on Monday next. The delegates to Philadelphia will then be expected to report, and eminent speakers from other states have been invited. The adjacent cities, Cambridge, Roxbury and Charlestown, and the neighboring populous towns, are making active preparations to send in numerous delegations.

Mr. Walley, the Straight Whig candidate for year, has declared himself for Fre mont, and his example, it is understood, will be followed by most of the influential Whigs and by

many Democrats.

The best feeling exists among the Republicans toward the North Americans, and a very general determination is expressed to concede to them the State Government for the coming year, in consideration of their assistance in electing Fremont. From present appearances there can be little doubt that our political difficulties in Massachu-setts can be easily overcome. The Democratic ratification meeting was

glaring failure. The placards announced among the speakers Otis P. Lord, a distinguished Whig of Salem, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Prof. Pierce of Cambridge. Neither of these gentlemen, however, appeared, and I presume their names were used without

The demand fer Sumper's portrait and for his speech on Kansas is prodigious. Beside innumerable extras issued from the newspaper offices, Jewett & Co., have got out editions in book shape, and at various prices and in various forms. Every other species of literature suffers from the effect of the public excitement, the newspapers being so interesting that there is almost a stagnation in the book trade. The Life of Fremont, however, is the book trade. The Life of Fremont, however, is likely to prove an exception, from obvious reasons—Ticknor & Fields have it in press in one volume of 350 pages, finely printed and beautifully illustrated. It will be sold cheap—75 cents a copy; and apart from its political interest, is said to be a very fascinating narrative of daring adventure and heroic exploit. It will be issued in the course of

RESPONSES OF THE PRESS.

TO THE PEOPLE.

From The Democratic Reflector, Hamilton, N. Y.

From The Democratic Reflector, Hamilton, N. Y.

We this week place at the head of this column the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, held on Tuesday last. We have been impelled to take this course from a rense of duty.

Our attachment to the Democratic party has been sardent and life-long, and while we reluctantly withdraw from the support of the nominees of that party which professes to be Democratic, we nevertheless are thoroughly convinced that we are supporting still those principles which were the landmarks of the party during the administration of the early Democratic Presidents.

dents.

The practice of unconditional submission to the de The practice of unuses we will allow has been hereto-fore acted upon by all parties. But, as a humble member of the Democratic party, we deny that the organization of any party constitutes any portion of its principles. As a means of carrying out principles, its principles. As a means of carrying out principles, party organization and asage may prove beneficial. It is equally true that they are capable of being pervetted to the worst purposes. A stabborn adherence to the party would, in the end, prove not only dangerous, but if adhered to under the doctrines of "unconditional rubmission," would disgrace any party capable of being formed. To avoid the evils springing from it, a party would require a written Coestitution, by which its doctrines should be specified, and a rule prescribed, to which its measures should be restricted. If we bear in mind the unvarying activity of political men, who have selfish schemes to accomplish, and compare their exertions with the more quiet mass of the party, absorbed in their domestic avocations, we can arty, a sorbed in their domestic avocations, we can racily account for change of p atforms and the selec-ter of un worthy candidates for office.

The Democratic soil has been polluted for years past by unworthy harvests, and we are one among the many who believe that the time has come to sow the ficior answ with better seeds. The germs, though they may be choked awhile with tares, they nevertheless will become vigorous, when enriched with the dead bores of those who would sell their freedom and birth-

not so it mose who would sen their freedom and birthright for a mess of pottage, and the pecpie and posterity will have cause to rejoice.

The deeings of the recent Cincinnati Democratic
Convention has left us no alternative but to indorse
separately and in a body all the enormities and outrages of the Fierce Administration, or throw off the
shockless of party and adhere to rejoicle. shackles of party and adhere to principles, which to us sie far more sacred than mere party ties. The latter course we have determined to pursue. We tetally repudiate the platform and the nominees of that bedy; first, because the platform is not Dem-ceratic; and recondly, because no one could have been nominated at that Convention who adhered to the time-housed principles of the foundaries of he time-honored principles of the founders of the

Democratic party.

That the action of that Convention was wholly influenced by men of questionable Democracy, may be inferred from the course taken by that body with reference to the contested seate, from this State, and the readiness with which the Soft delegates were made to eat their own words and resolves, and misrepresent he sentiments of the great mass of the party in the

In the Fall of 1855, the Democratic State Conven

In the Fall of 1855, the Democratic State Correction passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved. That while the Democracy of this State was faithfully eithere to all the compromises of the Constitution, and manifals all the reserved rights of the States, they dess this an appropriate occasion to declare their fixed hortility to the extension of States; its D'rec Tearitory.

Resolved. That we regard the organization of bands of armsel borderers, and their admission into the Tearitory of Kaness, and as bonds fide settlers, but for the forcible abbreration of the rights of its legal electors, not only a violation of the peace of the Linu and the rights of the community assailed, but as distinctly sulvers we of the intent of Congress, as declared in the bill organizing the said Territories to have the people perfectly fire to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; and that all power of the Federal and Territorial deversaments should be exceited to redress these dutages and violests the rights of the people thereof.

No one could have supposed that such a mishes.

and that all power of the Federal and Territorial Government abould be exested to redress these outrages and vindicate the rights of the people thereof.

No one could have supposed that such a mighty change was going on in the Empire State, that only one year later it would be necessary to repudeate the above wholesome, and, we believe, Democratic resolves, in order that the delegates of the regular Democracy of the State could be admitted into a Democratic National Convention. Yet such is the fact. The very men who were foremed in advocating the adoption of the above resolutions cringed to the "power behind the throne," and, like the whipped spaniel, obeyed their masters, and received their reward by being declared bolters after all. Such, as it should be, its generally the fate of traitors.

We have long striven to believe that the clouds, which hung like a pall over the Democratic party, would be driver away, and justice would predominate; but recent developments have blasted our last hope. Civil war, the result of the basest iniquities, has desecrated our soil. The strong arm of the President has upheld and sustained the aggreesions of the Slave Power and winked at the base attempts to over throw the temple of Freedom. To this end, we are invited to throw up our caps for Buchanan, whose early history we remember to have been identified with the enemies of the Democratic party and its then honored principles. To this repast we decline to sit down. We neither like the epicures, nor the manner it is served up.

served up.
When the Fugitive Slave bill was passed, we When the Fugitive Slave bill was passed, we thought, as far as the South was concerned, we should have peace. But hardly had the public mind become quiet, when that time honored compact—the Masouri Compromise—was repealed. The South took from us our cost—we gave them our cloak also—and now they would strip us naked. We have fulfilled the commands of the Scripture; and now forbearance has ceased to be a virtue.

be a virtue.

We must resist! We must roll back the maelstron of tytanty and oppression, or be swallowed in its seething vortex. When the pistol and bow kinds are made qualifications of a voter—when, for exercising the liberty of speech, our Free State Senators are assaulted and beaten without mercy by the Southern cowards—when our brothers, for daring to love the princip es for which our forefathers bled, are shot down like cogs, or compelled to fly for their lives—when the Press must sanction the flat of a ruthless mob of boder ruffians, or cease to be; and when all these acts of lawless villainy are sanctioned by Executive authority, is it not time that every freeman should lift his voice and arms in the defense of liberty! We repeat it, we must resist! Thank God! there is a North, and the South will ere long be taught to know it. There is yet a place where the liberty of the press is tolerated, and when they assail our rights we cast defiance in the test, though zones of pistols and bowie-knives endige their cowardly carcases from head to foot. We know no masters but God and right, and under this banner we will fight our oppressors. To subserve this end, we know of no better way than to identify our selves with the Anti-Nebraska party. Is this not sufficient apology for the course we have taken!

Entertaining such views, we most heartily and ocdially un furl our "banner to the breeze," and pledge our elves to battle ardemly and without reserve for the principles and platform of the Reps bican Convention, and all candidates who will carry out those principles if elected to office. We must resist! We must roll back the macletron

OUR CANDIDATES.

OUR CANDIDATES.

From The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

We place the name of Col. J. C. Fremont at the head of our columns with feelings of unalloyed gratification. Our community, in common with the rest of the country, has awaited the action of the Philadelphia Convention with intense anxiety. Last evening the suspense was ended by the announcement over the wives that the Convention had nominated framont—a result which is hailed with almost universal joy and confident anticipations of future success. That a Convention embodying so much of the patrictism and personal worth of the country as that which met in Philadelphia on Tuesday could be trusted to do their work wisely and well, and that the man fix the exigency could be found, we have not doubtely nor do we doubt that Mr. Fremont is the man. "Op-"posed to Slavery in the abstract, and upon principles sustained and made habitual by long-settled convictions," and "ir flexibly opposed to its extension on this continent," as he declares himself to beyong, energetic, courageous, and of indomitable perseverance—fresh from the people—owing his eminence in the nation to his own ability and worth—a man of faction, not of words—He is the fitting standard-beams for the new party of the people which is to save the country.

The unanimity and enthusiasm which nominated him

The new party of the people which nominated him is but a foreshadowing of the tide of popular feeling and firm purpose throughout the Free States which will carry him triumphantly into the highest office is the gift of the people. With the motto: "Free Labor, "Free Speech, Free Men, Free Kansas, and Fremont," we will know no such word as fail. We congratulate

the country on the nomination.
P. S.—As we go to press, the telegraph announces the nomination of Wm. L. Dayton of New-Jersey for Vice-President.

THE CANDIDATES.

THE CANDIDATES.

From The Newerk Dally Advertiser.

The nominations of Fremont and Dayton are received with manifestations of approval by the present of the property of of the property

On the death of the Hon. Samuel L. Southard, about 1842, leaving a vacancy in the United States Senatz, Judge Dayton was appointed to fill the nearpired term of about two years, by Gov. Pennington, as the Legislature subsequently confirmed the appointment and again elected him to a full term, which he served with distinguished honor to himself and his native State. He always ranked among the ablest advocates of the old Whig principles and m.n. With regard to his sentiments on the present menes before the country, perhaps the only act bearing upon them is his vote against the Fugitive Slave Law, among the Compromise measures, which he regarded as too stringent at the time.

tringent at the time.

The nomination of Fremont and Dayton gives great satisfaction to the Republicans of New-Jersey. Those who preferred Judge M'Lean, and who doubted J. C. Fremont's ability to carry this Scate, are perfectly recorded by the nomination of Judge Dayton, and alfeel inspired with sure hopes of success. A union electron ticket, such as can be formed to the satisfaction of sall hangs of the conception with the names of tion of all hands of the opposition, with the names of Dayton and Newell, will maure for us a majority which will be counted by thousands. [Trenton Staze Ga-

THE PHILADELPHIA NOMINATION.

The Anti-Nebraska, Anti-Slavery Convention, which met at Philadelphia on the 17th instant to nominate a cardicate for the Presidency, male choice yesterlay on the first ballot, of John Charles Fremont of Cardinate and Cardinate and Cardinate and Cardinate Cardinate

on the first ballot, of John Charles Fremont of the fortia.

We are so little in the secrets of political parties that this result, so promptly arrived at, was rather a supprise to us. We had seen Col. Fremont's name, it is to ue, frequently used in the newspapers lately in connection with the Presidency, but we had been led suppose from public indications that the choice would have fellen on another citizen, whose age and exprisence in public trusts had given him great prominency for that exalted station. But the quickness with which the majority united on their candidate only proves that we are not adepts at political divination. What we say, however, of the unexpectedness to of Col. Fremont's nomination is not intended to convey any disparagement of that gentleman himself. The fact is, though full young to be brough the forward for the Presidency, he is a man of high qualities, modest, for his years, self-reliant, brave, collected and can amid cargers. He has encountered trials and estimated to the control of the control o